

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1964.

日九月八百九十四號

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1873.

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英十月十號 港香

[PRICE \$2^{1/2} PER MONTH]

Arrivals.

Oct. 9, JOHN MCKEAN, British brigantine, F. Taylor, Nagasaki 1st October, Rice, BEELEY & CO.

Departures.

Oct. 9, RACE Horse, for Saigon.
Oct. 9, ARAKAN, for Saigon.
Oct. 9, MAROC, for Foochow.
Oct. 9, ITALY, for Saigon.
Oct. 9, DANUBE, str., for Bangkok.
Oct. 9, PETHO, str., for Shanghai.
Oct. 9, NITI, str., for Yokohama.
Oct. 9, YUNG-CHING, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 9TH.
Yung-Ching, str., for Shanghai.
Landings, etc., for Whampoa.
St. Chins.

Passengers.

Per Yung-Ching, str., for Shanghai—
One cabin and 30 Chinese.
Per Danube, str., for Bangkok—
St. Chins.

Reports.

The British brigantine John McKean reports from Nagasaki on 1st October, at 10 a.m.; experienced on leaving fresh N.E. wind, which at 11.30 p.m. had increased to a heavy gale and the high sea; brought the vessel to on the starboard tack, as heavy squalls gave indications of the increasing wind; 8.30 a.m. on the 2nd, as the wind abated, the ship lay to, with a gale, which caused the ship to lay to under water, and being unable to keep her up to the wind, she consequently, through lying in the trough of the heavy sea, drifted greatly to leeward, and in the squalls shifted cargo; finding this to be useless, cut it away and set the forward staysails, to bring her before the wind, after which made much better weather, though the gale increased; at noon, same day, a perfect hurricane was blowing from the N.E., by thus causing the vessel to be driven under water. The bar. was then 29.43, and inclining to fall, no cable prepared to be let go, and the ship was driven to 29.31, when it showed signs of rising; at 3 p.m. it was 29.15, and more moderate; at 4 p.m. very heavy sea swept the decks fore and aft, smashing gallies, staves in two boats, and other things about the deck, causing everything to be cast adrift, and doing other damage; giving the vessel the appearance of a wreck; during the afternoon the gale increased to a perfect hurricane; at 2.30 a.m. the high sea continued; at 10.30 p.m. set more sail, and at 4 a.m. on the following day set lower fore topsail, when the bar. rose to 29.50; at 8 a.m., set upper top sail and fore sail, and trimmed cargo; when the weather continued to moderate, set sail during the day, and experienced a steady N.E. breeze the rest of the passage.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Updated to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Mercor	Newcastle	May 9
Aurelia	Cardiff	May 10
Mosa Day	Cardiff	May 26
Laborator	Newcastle	May 28
McNear	Ponant	June 8
Albert Victor	Cardiff	June 21
City of London	Cardiff	June 23
Xoro	Cardiff	June 28
F. Calderon (b)	Gronelock	July 7
Lothair	London	July 11
Dromning Louis	Hamburg	July 17
Baulian	London	Aug. 8
Adell Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Mikado (b)	Glasgow	Aug. 16
Aspinwall (b)	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Hongkong (c)	London	Aug. 27

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
At 12 noon.
Sundry Goods, &c.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE NO. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected
at 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

For Sale.

CHAN PAGNE,
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONZARDIN
HEIMS,

in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts,
and 2 doz. Pints,
SAUNDER & CO.,
Sales Agents for China, Japan and Manila,
at 215 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the
Public of the
HONGKONG, HO, NAM, AND CANTON
that his business is transacted at those places in
the 30th Street.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market,
No. 13, he has constantly on hand BEEF,
MUTTON, POULTRY, BEFAD, VEGE-
TABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of
the best quality.

In HO, NAM, and CANTON SHOPS, the
foregoing articles, with the addition of SPI-
RITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when
in season.

Courteous and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shop
as above, where a list of prices of articles will
be furnished, which will be supplied at the same
rate all the year round.

HING KEE,
ly 745 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—
REDUCED PRICE \$1.

Containing the names of all the Antecedents of
Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture,
&c., &c., with the Pauti, and Mandarin Pronun-
ciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the
Chinese Language, in two parts.

The Daily Press Office.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, on receipt of an interest
dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital,
and thereafter distribute among Policy Holders
annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the
Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of
premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwellings, 1 per cent.
Tenanted Houses, removed from town, 1 per cent.
Overseas Properties, 1 per cent.
15% as such, and their contents.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and
their contents.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per
cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insur-
ers.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company,
1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 of Dollars,
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:

Chairman—S. D. SASCON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. Andes, Esq. H. L. LOWCOCK, Esq.
R. B. BELL, Esq. H. G. T. REED, Esq.
A. Jones, Esq. H. R. HOWELL, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Everett Cameron, Esq.,
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits—

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drugs—granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

Frances & Sterling,
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$300,000 S. 200,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000 \$ 200,000

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berthe, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY—144, Leadenhall Street;
EC.

ASOCIACION—At Nautes, Lyons, Marseilles, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the monthly minimum balances, 2½% subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal, and 3% subject to one month's notice of withdrawal.

On Fixed Deposits—

TERMS OF SALE OR TO LET.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of
1862, 29th March, 1862, and by Imperial
Decree of 25th July, 1862, and 31st December,
1862.

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"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELBVENTH of your life existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources; and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate

of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed especially for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF OHINAI

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Fours, Complete at \$3; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macao.....Messrs. J. B. da SILVA & Co.
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Formosa.....WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Fusao.....HEDGES & Co.
Ningpo.....HEDGES & Co.
Shanghai.....KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shantung.....HALL & HOLTEZ.
Kwangtung.....KELLY & Co.
Hankow and Huzhou and KELLY
Fever Party.....A. G. Shanghai.

Nanking.....The C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hojo, Okina.....The C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
London.....Mr. E. J. MOSS, Japan Gazette
Office.

Manila.....Messrs. J. de LOZAGA & Co.
Saigon.....M. R. RIBET & Co.
Singapore.....Stratford & Co., Singapore.
London.....Mr. F. AYGAR, Clement's Lane,
Grosvenor Street, 30, Corinth
Macao, TELESERI & Co.
Bazaar, Hengfong & Co.

San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.
21, Park Row.

Cheltenham.....HALL, HARRISON & KELLY

Pottington and.....HALL & HARRISON & KELLY
Felicity.....Shanghai.

Hongkong, October 10th, 1873.

Two details which are published elsewhere of the proposed Canadian-Pacific route, appear to show that the scheme is by no means so difficult an accomplishment as was imagined when it was first mooted. The chief difficulty, that in connection with the heavy snows, has indeed, almost entirely vanished upon investigation, while the other engineering difficulties do not appear to be in any way such as cannot be surmounted. It appears that the isothermal lines running across the continent lessen the alterations of climate, which would otherwise have to be looked for; so that it has been found that trains can run all the winter in the already populous parts of Canada, there is no question that they will be able to do so also across the Continent. The other engineering difficulties anticipated are spoken of as mere nothing. "It appears," says the New York *Herald*, "that there are no engineering difficulties to speak of along the surveys made, and that the general character of the country will invite settlers throughout nearly the whole width of the Continent." A magnificent field for the development of British Colonial enterprise will thus be, for the first time, made available; while a new and important route will be established to the Pacific Coast and to these parts. According to the estimate made by the Surveyors, the difference between the distance by the new route, and the present Pacific route, from Liverpool to Hongkong, would be close upon 2,000 miles; and the mail transit between those ports could be accomplished, according to the estimate, in 31 days. This is probably a shorter time than could be expected on an average, but with a reduction of about two days railway traffic, and two days sea voyage across the Atlantic, we should have the journey reduced to 28 days, even supposing that the journey across the Pacific occupied the same time as at present, and it is assumed that this can be considerably reduced.

There seems, therefore, very good reason to conclude that the new trans-continent route may so much reduce the time that the traffic will compete with the via Suez. Of course, there may be details connected with it which will prevent its being regularly availed of; but the probability seems to be in its favour. It was expected that the Pacific Mails would have had this effect, but the time which they have taken in accomplishing the journey has proved much longer than was looked for. It of course remains to be seen whether the competition which will be induced will have the effect of stimulating the Pacific Company to more activity. The Company have shown themselves alive to the position by having taken steps to have iron screw steamers in place of those with side wheels, which are not so suitable to ocean as to river traffic; although the chief director of the Company considered they were the best model.

That there will be considerable competition there can be no question; but there is probably room for it, and like other opposition, it will redound to the benefit of the public. The success of the new route across Canada is guaranteed to a great extent by the fact that many of the directors are Americans, having a thorough knowledge of China and the China trade—the most conspicuous being Mr. E. CUNNINGHAM, formerly for many years partner in Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. If all that is foreshadowed is accomplished, a complete revolution will be effected in the traffic with these parts, and another great change added to the gigantic revolutions which have of late taken place in regard to the China trade.

The matter of cost must naturally be a great element in determining how far the new line will be able to compete with the Suez route. For American goods, there is every chance, if the rates of freight be anything like reasonable, and the anomaly at present existing of goods going via Suez to New York would cease to exist. As regards goods to Europe, there is little chance of the Pacific route competing materially with the Suez line, now that the advantage of direct shipment from port to port can be obtained. In the passenger traffic, however, there is certain to be a lively competition, if a reduction be made upon the present extremely high rates, which close one of the best routes to all who are not able to travel almost regardless of expense.

It will be observed that the Times' Rangoon Correspondent states that Mr. T. C. Cooper has been appointed Political Agent at Mandaray.

The private Court of Enquiry at the Music Bay, before Hon. Mr. May, Mr. Bonnach, and Mr. G. D. Campbell, concerning the two Europeans who sent in their resignations in consequence of their complaints not having been attended to, came to a close on Wednesday, after which an order from the Government Office was sent to Capt. Deane, to parade all the available police forces, and summarily dismiss the two constables, after the delivery of an address forwarded, which was accordingly done.

The following are the gentlemen selected to form the crew for the four-year Junior Rowing Match, which will come off at an early date:

STATION NO. 1—*Kippie Station* No. 2—*Hale*
Sky Blue. Club Colours.

1.—H. McDonald. 1.—H. Blackwood.
2.—E. McElroy. 2.—T. Keiser.

3.—J. McCullum. 3.—P. C. Collings.

4.—H. Schmidt. 4.—D. Saunderson.

Cox.—S. K. Kneller. Cox.—J. Lovin.

Moates and White. Moats and Gold.

1.—H. W. Nazer. 1.—D. von Cappelen.

2.—H. P. C. Lessan. 2.—W. Ball.

3.—E. H. Chetel. 3.—W. G. Humphreys.

4.—Capt. O'Sullivan. 4.—F. de Bois.

Cox.—C. D. Works. Cox.—H. A. Watson.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

October 9th.

BEFORE HIS HONOR T. C. HAYLLAR.

F. ARELLA v. M. A. DA SILVA and OTHERS, \$350.50.—Mr. Toller appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Messrs. Francis and Stephen, appeared for the King. The Plaintiff said he had only one son for Mr. Guedes, who he contended was not a partner, but simply a servant employed to manage the business of auctioneering. To simplify the case he would explain it. Mr. da Silva was not in the firm, he lived in Macao, and had a business there. Mr. Ayres had gone home sick, and Mr. Silvano and Mr. Guedes went to Macao to get the 900 blankets sent for him, and were paid \$300. Mr. Guedes signed for the firm, and gave a comrade's order for the amount. The blankets were sent to Mr. Abela; and they were found to be damaged; the money \$745, including freight, was claimed. Mr. Guedes swore, stated he has been managing the firm of Ayres & Co. since February, 1871, to sign the firm, previous to which he added his own name underneath. Mr. Ayres did not come to business with the plaintiff, nor connected with the business of the auctioneering. In May last, dealings were made with a Chinaman for 500 blankets for \$600; the freight added to Macao, to Mr. F. Abela, amounted to a total of \$745. This business went into the firm of Ayres & Co., Mr. Ayres went away on account of sickness. Either Mr. Ayres or Mr. da Silva could discharge him, when they liked. Sir, Mr. Ayres was entitled, and on payment of his debts, sold his interest to Mr. Guedes, and was paid by Mr. Ayres. He heard that Mr. Abela and the Chinaman had intended to settle the affair together, and that Mr. Abela wished the case had had him.

His Honour remarked that he was sorry to say such was not the case with him. He had often had dealings with him in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and never found him straightforward. His only regret now was, that he had not sent him to go with the officer of the court. He said that he had not received the money. The point at issue being referred to the interpreter, it was proven that defendant really did sign the note, and the plaintiff did not receive the \$300.00.

Mr. Guedes sworn, stated he has been managing the firm of Ayres & Co. since February, 1871, to sign the firm, previous to which he added his own name underneath. Mr. Ayres did not come to business with the plaintiff, nor connected with the business of the auctioneering. In May last, dealings were made with a Chinaman for 500 blankets for \$600; the freight added to Macao, to Mr. F. Abela, amounted to a total of \$745. This business went into the firm of Ayres & Co., Mr. Ayres went away on account of sickness. Either Mr. Ayres or Mr. da Silva could discharge him, when they liked. Sir, Mr. Ayres was entitled, and on payment of his debts, sold his interest to Mr. Guedes, and was paid by Mr. Ayres. He heard that Mr. Abela and the Chinaman had intended to settle the affair together, and that Mr. Abela wished the case had had him.

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Extracts.

M.Y. FATHER.

A correspondent of the Tribune thinks that
the world has been expanded too exclusively
on mothers, and talk in this style of the other
parent:

"Who when I had a little fight,
Because Tom tore my paper kite,
And me, said I did just right?

My Father.

Who when Tom licked me black and blue
Did not turn in and lick me too?"

Saying: "It is my duty so to do?"

My Father.

Who took me pluck and luck must win,
And taught me to put up a fit."

"Till I could trounce that Tom like sin?"

My Father.

Who pennies ne'er refused to plunk;

Who dropped the name that gained a bank?"

Where I could only hear them chink?"

My Father.

Who when I wished to buy a toy
Never thought it could give me more joy;

Who sent to some heathen boy?"

My Father.

Who taught me pants, caps and such,

Ankles to lace for foot and pitch?"

Who hiked up to make me rich?"

My Father.

And who has when all was done
Placed in his chinks, and noble ones
Left all he had to me, his son?"

My Father.

DANGERS OF ELEPHANT HUNTERS.

The life of the professional elephant hunter
is one of great peril and privation, and there
are few who engage in it that do not, sooner or
later, "go to the wall." I was surprised to hear
him say, "to writes Mr. Rose, "that it was his wish to leave his present life, and to
settle down quietly on his farm." Indeed,

I said, "I should have thought that this
will pursue, and your former dangerous
trade (that of a smuggler), would render a
quiet life somewhat sleepy." "I have a wife
now, and shall have children," he replied,
"and have been driven to this by debt and
necessity. I have nearly got over my difficulties,
for in twenty months I and my Hottentots
have killed eight hundred elephants; four hundred
of them have fallen to this good
gun, and when I am free I quit it. Scores
of times have the elephants charged around
me, even within a yard of the bush under
which I had crept; and I feel that it was a
chance I was not crushed. Once I had fired
at a large troop in a deep ravine, one side
of which was formed by a steep cliff, and a
echoed back the sound of the firing, and a
few yards away, and charged the cleft,
leaving the opposite side to the left where we
stood when we fired; and the one to which
we had now moved; myself and Hottentots
lying in the bush while they rushed past us.
The boldest hunter is killed at last. When
surprised by a rhinoceros I have sprung down
a high bank, not knowing its depth, or whether
I might not fall on a rock or stump.
Sir, it is a life of no common hardship
and danger. I have been obliged to eat the
red-skin (unstained leather shoes) from
my feet." The daring of some of these
elephant-hunters almost exceeds credence.

One of the most remarkable instances on
record is that given to us by Thompson, on
the authority of a relative of the hero of the
story, if man named Marie, a famous Nin-
rod, who, in his day, had slain upwards of
fifty of these animals. At a convivial meet-
ing of friends and neighbours to celebrate
New Year's day, when the company were
hosted with liquor, and each one had boast-
fully related deeds of hardihood he himself
had performed, Marie laid a wager that he
would go into the forest and pluck three
hair from out of the tail of a living elephant.
This extraordinary feat he actually per-
formed, and returned safely with the trophy to
his comrades. But, not satisfied with this
specimen of his audacity, he laid another bet
with his host, that he could find at the
figger, and the figger is as high as my
pocket-book measures. Just look at the
thing now," he continued, patiently recom-
mencing an argument which he had already
been driven to state more than once. "I'll
show you exactly how I stand. As a source
of income the refrigerator business don't
count at present. I had to take in a partner
to carry on the shop; and whether there'll be
any profits or not, I can't yet say. It won't
be safe, at least not for the first year, to esti-
mate my receipts at anything more than my
Congressional salary. What I have to live
on, is just five thousand dollars, and no
more." But that is a great deal," inter-
rupted Olympia, who had never had anything
whatever to do with the boarding-houses
reputable, and was consequently as ignorant
of the cost of living as Queen Victoria;
but he had approached too cautiously,
and his first shot not proving effective, the
engaged creature rushed upon him before he
could re-load or make his escape, and having
thrust its tremendous tusk through the poor
fellow's body, trampled him to a caka."

From "The Lion and the Elephant," by C. J.
Anderson.

THEATRES OF SHAKESPEARE'S TIME.

There were already seven theatres in Lon-
don, in Shakespeare's time; so brick and
universal was the taste for dramatic re-
presentations. Great and rude performances,
awkward in their construction, barbarous in
their appointments, but a fervid imagination
readily supplied all that they lacked, and
hardy bodies endured all inconveniences
without difficulty. On a dirty site, on
the banks of the Thames, rose the principal
theatre, the Globe, a sort of hexagonal tower,
surrounded by a muddy ditch, on which was
hoisted a red flag. The common people
could enter as well as the rich; there were
swine-pens, street-bars, back-hire, and sun-
dries—so only eleven hundred and twenty
dollars. Can we fetch the twelve months
round on that? I don't know yet. But I'm
sure, we ought to wait and see, before we
brach out any wider?" From "Hon. St. John
Vane," in the Atlantic Monthly.

SICK-ROOM HINTS.

(From "Scriber's Monthly.")

A sick-room should have a pleasant aspect.

Light is essential. Blinds and curtains may
be provided to screen the eyes too weak to
bear full day, but what substitutes makes up
for the absence of that blessed sunshine
without which life languishes? The walls
should be of a cheerful tint; if possible,
some sort of outdoor glimpse should be
visible from the bed or chair where the in-
valid lies; if it is the top of a tree, and a
bit of sky. Eyes which have been travelling
long, dull days over the pattern of the
paper-hangings, till each bush and leaf and
girly is familiar and hateful—brighten
with pleasure as the blinds are raised. The
wind, wearied of the grubbing battle with
pains and self, finds undisturbed refreshment
in the new interest. Ah, there is a bird's
shadow flitting across the pane. The tre-
sory steps and trumpery with soft rustlings,
a white cloud floats dreamily over the bilo
—and now, oh, bright and tender, the bird
himself comes in sight and parades visibly
on the bough, dressing his feathers and qui-
vering forth a few notes of song. All the
world, then, is not lying in bed because we
are—not tired of its surroundings—but
not the backache! What a refreshing
thought! And though this glimpse of an-
other life, the fresh, natural life from which
we are shut out—that life which has no
thing to do with piles and potions, dip-
pings, whiskeys, and doctor's boots
—Ah, there is a bird's shadow flitting across the pane. The tre-
sory steps and trumpery with soft rustlings,
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vering forth a few notes of song. All the
world, then, is not lying in bed because we
are—not tired of its surroundings—but
not the backache!

Remember that they were hardly out of the middle age,
and that in the middle age man lived on a
dampish. Above them on the stage, were
the spectators able to pay a shilling, the
elegant people, the gentlefolk. These were
sheltered from the rain, and if they chose to
pay an extra shilling, could have a stool. To
this were reduced the prerogatives of rank
and the dowers of comfort; it often happened
that there were not stools enough; then
they lie down on the ground: this was not
a time to be daunted. They play cards, smoke,
insult the pit, who gave it them back without
stinging, and throw apples at them into the
bargain. They also gesticulate; swear in
Italian, French, English; crack aloud jokes;
daintily, composite, high coloured words;
in short, they have the energetic, original,
gay manners of artists, the same humour, the
same absence of constraint, and to complete
the resemblance, the same desire to make
themselves singular, the same imaginative
cravings, the same absurd and picturesque
deeds, beared out to point, into the shape of
a fan, a spade, the letter T, gaudy and ex-
pensive dresses, copied from five or six neigh-
bouring nations, embroidered, laced with
gold, mostly continually heightened in effect,
or changed for others; there was as it were,
a carnival in their brains as well as on their
tucks.—From "Twice's History of English
Literature."

ENGLISH SAVAGES.

After all, in every age, under every civilization,
a people is always itself. Whatever be
its dress, goat-skin blouse, gold-laced doublet,
black dresscoat, the five or six greatest instincts
which it possessed in its bosom, follow it in
its palaces and places. To this day, warlike
passions, a gloomy humour, subtilty under the
regularity and propriety of modern manners.
Their native energy and hardness pierce
through the perfection of culture and the
habits of comfort. Rich young men, on
leaving Oxford, go to hunt bears on the
Rocky Mountains, the elephant in South
Africa, live under canvas, box-jump helmets
on horseback, sail their yacht on dangerous
coasts, delight in solitude and port. The
ancient Saxon, the old rover of the Scandi-
navian seas, has not perished. Even at
school the children roughly treat one another,
withstand one another, fight like men; and
their character is so indomitable, that they
need the birch and blows to reduce them to
the discipline of law. Judge what they were
in the sixteenth century; the English in-
passed then for the most warfare of Europe,
the most valiantable in battle, the most impa-
tient of anything like slavery. "English
savages" is what Cellini calls them; and the
"great shins of beef" with which they fill
themselves, keep up the force and tenacity of
their instincts. From "Twice's History of
English Literature."

MAN AND WIFE.

Milton's doctrine of marriage is simple.
The union is primarily a conjoining of soul
with soul. Incompatibility, therefore, is a
well-grounded divorce. Marriage was in-
stituted to relieve man's spirit pinning in
"unkindly solitudes," by an "intimate
and speaking help, a ready and raving as-
sociate." Of all except the high intellectual
and moral ends of marriage he is totally dis-
tailed. His agonies to marry love all those
spiritual joys which seem as such, to per-
petuate rather to friendship; and the man
who loves her wife as she is of his spirit,
is permitted, nay, is bound, to give
her a bill of divorce and send her away.
Otherwise his carelessness "must need
to him, if especially his complexion incline
him to melancholy, a daily trouble and pain
of loss, in some degree like that which repro-
duces feel." Last, therefore, "so noble a
creature as man" should find a marriage
with the woman instead of alleviating, helps
rather to increase that same God-forbidden
loneliness, which will in time draw on with
it general discomfort and dejection of mind,"
the way of divorce is open to him. A dor-
othy Brook and a John Milton might on these
terms have realized an ideally perfect mar-
riage union. But, in ordinary circumstances,
it can be neither safe nor fair that the power
should be all on the side of the man and
submission be the sole duty of the woman.
Milton declares with stern brevity that
woman is created for man, not man for
woman; and for the woman, even to the
length of divorce, the will of the husband is
length. From "The Contemporary Review."

INSURANCES.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premium will be allowed
upon insurance effected with the Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents,
112 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
port, are prepared to grant Marine risks at
current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
117 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further
notice, a discount of Twenty per cent.
(20%) upon current local rates of Premium, will
be returned on insurance against fire, erected
with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents,
117 Hongkong, 25th June, 1872.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents to the above Company at this
port, are prepared to grant Policies against
fire to the extent of \$40,000,000, on Buildings, or
in Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents,
117 Hongkong, 9th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM &
TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADHORN STREET, LONDON.

111 Underside is authorised to accept
risks on behalf of this Office, by First
Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MCIVER, Agent.

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hong-
kong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Han-
gar, and are prepared to grant Insurance at
current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
117 Hongkong, 7th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates of Premium
in accordance with the Company's Articles of As-
sociation, two-thirds of the Profits are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the net amount
of Premium contributed by each, the remaining
third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO., Agents.

117 Hongkong, 7th June, 1872.

OCeanIAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

GAPITAL, 21,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies
at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
117 Hongkong, 7th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, 1st January, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates
will be charged for SHORT PERIOD
insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above 6 months to the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,

117 Hongkong, 24th August, 1872.

CHINA TRADES INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the Special Resolution
adopted and confirmed at the Extraordi-
nary Meeting of Shareholders held on the
1st and 15th instant, altering Clauses Nos. 130,
131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Associa-
tion, from time to time from 1st November,
1871, to the effects of Clause No. 133, it is
hereby determined that the said Clauses
shall be distributed as follows:

Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether
Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each.

One-third (1/3) to Shareholders generally,
according to the number of shares held by
each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., General Agents.

114 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, 1st January, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, 1st January, 1873.

ENGLISH SAVAGES.

After all, in every age, under every civiliza-
tion, a people is always itself. Whatever be

its dress, goat-skin blouse, gold-laced doublet,
black dresscoat, the five or six greatest instincts

which it possessed in its bosom, follow it in